

capacity and resistance to rust. The climate of Vesoul-Benian (altitude 700 meters) is a warm one, $+25^{\circ}$ and $+23^{\circ}$ F. being the usual minimums in winter. The snows, sometimes a foot or more deep, are of very short duration. The mean yield of this variety was about 16 to 22 bushels per acre on stiff clay soil without hardpan. It is on this stiff soil that the variety seems to do best. The resistance to drought shown by this sort is evidenced by the fact that it has proved a success in the Chelif Valley, where as early as the beginning of June the thermometer rises to 107° F., and droughts of long duration are said to occur in the spring. In Algeria the wheat is planted in November and harvested in June, but it is worth while testing it in America as a spring wheat in the northern States. The only noticeable weeds in the fields from which this seed was bought were wild anise, a wild oat (*Avena sterilis*), and a large flowered carrot, none being of a serious character except the wild anise, which ripens about the same time with the wheat. It is, however, a light seeded plant, and its seeds are easily blown out by the fanning mill." (*Fairchild and Scofield*.)

7786. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From Kharkof, Russia. Received November 9, 1901, through Dr. A. Boenicke, president of the Kharkof Agricultural Society.

Kharkof. (Same as No. 7467.)

7787. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From Rostov-on-Don, Russia. Received through Hon. W. R. Martin, acting United States consular agent, November 9, 1901.

Beloglina. A variety of hard winter wheat from Byelaya Glinskaya station, Don Territory. (See Nos. 6012 and 6013.)

7788. HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM ALBIDUM.**Sulla.**

From Setif, Province of Constantine, Algeria. Received through Messrs. D. G. Fairchild and C. S. Scofield (No. 735c), November 11, 1901.

"This variety, which differs from the type of the species by having white flowers, is found by Mr. Ryf (see No. 7586) to be much longer lived and in general preferable to the ordinary *H. coronarium* of the region. The seeds, however, are very slow in germinating and should be put through some sort of a seed-scratching device before planting." (*Fairchild and Scofield*.)

7789. HEDYSARUM NAUDINIANUM.

From Setif, Province of Constantine, Algeria. Received through Messrs. D. G. Fairchild and C. S. Scofield (No. 735b), November 11, 1901.

"This is a very hardy, narrow leaved, bushy variety, indigenous to the vicinity of Setif. It has been recently introduced into cultivation by Mr. Ryf (see No. 7586), who is trying it under the same cultural methods that he uses with his new strain of alfalfa. His experiments are not yet completed, but he has reasons to hope that this species will prove of value, especially for dry and rather poor soils." (*Fairchild and Scofield*.)

7790. HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM.**Sulla.**

From Setif, Province of Constantine, Algeria. Received through Messrs. D. G. Fairchild and C. S. Scofield, November 11, 1901.

Red Flowered. "This is the ordinary type which is widely grown as a forage or soiling crop in Algeria. It is perennial and yields abundant crops under favorable conditions. It is widely used in all countries bordering on the western Mediterranean. As a hay crop, its greatest weakness is that its leaves fall easily when they become dry." (*Fairchild and Scofield*.)

7791. MELILOTUS sp.**Melilot.**

From China. Received from Dr. C. Sprenger, Vomero, near Naples, Italy, November 1, 1901.